

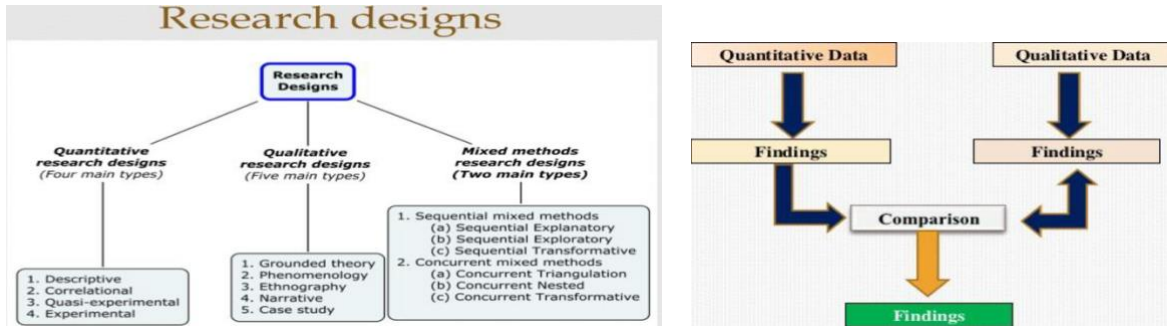
Research

قال رسول الله ﷺ "ما من أيام أعظم عند الله، ولا أحب إليه من العمل فيهن من هذه الأيام العشر؛ فأكثروا فيهن من التهليل، والتكبير، والتحميد" 🌟

File11 Mixed Methods Research

Introduction to Mixed Methods Research

• MMR is often called the “**third methodological orientation**” after qualitative and quantitative approaches.



✓ يُعد البحث بالطرق المختلطة التوجه المنهجي “الثالث”، بعد البحث النوعي (qualitative) والبحث الكمي (quantitative)

• It involves collecting and analyzing **both quantitative and qualitative data within the same study** to better understand a research problem. يجمع هذا النوع من البحث بين جمع وتحليل البيانات الكمية والنوعية في نفس الدراسة للحصول على فهم أشمل للمشكلة البحثية

• The **core feature** is the **integration or linkage of data, not just collecting both types separately**. الميزة الأساسية في هذا النوع من البحوث ليست فقط جمع النوعين من البيانات، بل دمجها وتكامل النتائج للوصول إلى استنتاجات أعمق.

Definitions

• MMR is defined **as combining elements of qualitative and quantitative research (e.g., viewpoints, data collection, analysis, inference) for broader understanding and**

corroboration. يُعرف البحث بالطرق المختلطة على أنه دمج لعناصر من البحث النوعي والكمي (مثل وجهات النظر، أدوات جمع البيانات، طرق التحليل، واستخلاص النتائج) من أجل فهم أوسع وأكثر شمولاً

• Integration can be **concurrent (at the same time)** or **sequential (one after the other)**. التكامل بين النوعين من البيانات قد يكون:

متزامناً (concurrent): يتم جمع البيانات النوعية والكمية في الوقت نفسه، تتابعياً (sequential): تُجمع بيانات نوعية أولاً ثم كمية (أو العكس) حسب الحاجة.

- ✓ The key word is '**mixed**', as an essential step in the mixed methods approach is data linkage or integration
- ✓ This is beyond simply the inclusion of open-ended questions in a survey tool or the collection of demographic data from interview participants, but rather involves the explicit integration of qualitative and quantitative elements in a single study .

Multi vs. Mixed Methods

- **Multi Methods:** Use more than one method, but both are either qualitative or quantitative.
- **Mixed Methods:** Use both qualitative and quantitative, integrating them so one informs the other.

Historical Context (The Rise of MMR)

• MMR emerged as a methodological movement in the early 1980s, aiming to resolve tensions between qualitative and quantitative traditions. ظهر البحث بالطرق المختلطة كمقاربة منهجية في الثمانينات، بهدف حل الخلافات والصراعات بين أنصار البحوث النوعية والكمية

Philosophical Foundations

• Mixed methods research represents an opportunity to transform these tensions into new knowledge through a dialectical discovery.

• A **pragmatic perspective** draws on employing "what works," using diverse approaches, giving primacy to the importance of the research problem and question, and **valuing both objective and subjective knowledge**. يعتمد غالبًا على **البراغماتية**، وهي فلسفة تركز على: ما الذي يفيد أكثر لحل المشكلة، المرونة في استخدام المنهجيات، دون التقيّد بمنهج معين.

Qualitative vs. Quantitative Research

• **Qualitative:** Understand social interactions, smaller groups, open-ended data, bottom-up (theory generation). **بناء النظرية من الأسفل ل الأعلى**

• **Quantitative:** Test hypotheses, larger groups, structured data **منظمة وقابلة للقياس**, top-down (theory testing).

Quantitative data	Qualitative data
■ Instruments	■ Interviews
■ Checklists	■ Observations
■ Records	■ Documents
	■ Audio-visual materials

Criteria	Qualitative	Quantitative
Purpose	Interpret interactions	Test hypotheses, predict
Group studied	Smaller	Larger
Variables	Study whole	Specific variables
Data collected	Open-ended, interviews	Structured, measured
Analysis	Patterns, themes	Statistical relationships
Results	Specialized, less generalizable	Generalizable findings
Scientific method	Bottom-up (inductive)	Top-down (deductive)

When to Use Mixed Methods؟ متى نستخدمه

- When quantitative data alone is **insufficient** to explain a phenomenon, mixed methods research provides a more complete understanding of the research problem than either **quantitative or qualitative alone**.
- **To avoid misleading interpretations from a single method.**

عندما لا تكفي البيانات الكمية وحدها لفهم الظاهرة بشكل عميق، للحصول على فهم أكثر شمولية من خلال دمج النوعين معًا، لتجنّب الاستنتاجات المضللة التي قد تنشأ عند الاعتماد على نوع واحد فقط من البيانات.

Rationales for Using Mixed Methods؟ مبررات استخدامه

• **Triangulation التثليث:** **Corroborate findings using both methods**. لتأكيد النتائج من خلال التحقق بها باستخدام النوعين من البيانات

- ✓ Using quantitative and qualitative methods so that findings may be mutually corroborated (Quantitative analyses employ descriptive and inferential statistics, whereas qualitative analyses

produce expressive data that provide descriptive details (often in narrative form) to examine the study's research objectives)

• **Expansion:** Use qualitative data to explain quantitative findings. استخدام البيانات النوعية لشرح نتائج

الدراسة الكمية

- ✓ The first phase has findings that require explanation qualitatively (to explain results or how mechanisms work) in causation models.
- ✓ Unexpected findings that need to be explained

• **Exploration:** Develop instruments or hypotheses qualitatively, then test quantitatively. البدء

بيانات نوعية لتطوير أدوات أو فرضيات، ثم اختبارها كميًا

- ✓ An initial phase is required to develop an instrument, identify variables to study or develop a hypothesis that requires testing (Explore qualitatively then develop an instrument)

• **Complementarity** التكامل: Address different aspects of a phenomenon. الإجابة عن جوانب مختلفة من

الظاهرة باستخدام كل نوع من البيانات

- ✓ to integrate two different but connected answers to a research question: one reached via a quantitative approach and the other by means of a qualitative one.

• **Offset Weaknesses** تعويض الضعف: Compensate for limitations of each method. تعويض قصور

كل منهج بمميزات الآخر

- ✓ Ensures that weaknesses of each method are minimised.

Reasons for Conducting a Mixed Methods Evaluation (Bryman, Qualitative Research, 2006)	
□	Validity – to corroborate quantitative and qualitative data
□	Offset – offset weaknesses of quantitative and qualitative and draw on strengths
□	Completeness – more comprehensive account than quantitative/qualitative alone
□	Process – quantitative provides outcomes; qualitative, the processes
□	Different question – quantitative and qualitative answer different questions
□	Explanation – qualitative can explain quantitative results or vice-versa
□	Unexpected results – surprising results from one, other explains
□	Instrument development – qualitative employed to design instrument, then it is tested
□	Sampling – one approach facilitates sampling from other approach
□	Credibility – both approaches enhance integrity of findings
□	Context – qualitative provides context; quantitative provides general.
□	Illustration – qualitative data helps develop “depth” for quantitative data
□	Utility – more useful to practitioners
□	Confirm – quantitative tests qualitative generated hypotheses
□	Diversity of views – relationship and meaning; researcher/participant views
□	Enhancement – augmenting or building on one form of data with the other

Planning Mixed Methods Research

Key planning questions: 4Q ?

1. Sequence of data collection (which first?) أي نوع من البيانات سيتم جمعه أولاً؟ (الترتيب: كمي أم نوعي؟)
2. Priority given to each method. ما هو المنهج المهيمن؟ (هل سيتم التركيز أكثر على الكمي أم النوعي؟)
3. When integration occurs. متى سيتم دمج البيانات؟ (أثناء الجمع، التحليل، أو التفسير؟)
4. Use of an overarching theoretical perspective. هل هناك إطار نظري شامل؟ (بعض التصاميم تُبنى على فلسفة أو نظرية معينة)

- ✓ Priority or “dominance” refers to which method is emphasized more. تعني أي من المنهجين له الأولوية أو الوزن الأكبر في الدراسة.

- ✓ Priority in mixed methods design is the relative weight assigned to the qualitative and quantitative research components.

Notations in MMR

• **QUAN/quan:** Quantitative

- ✓ **QUAN** (بحروف كبيرة): هذا يعني أن المنهج الكمي له الأهمية أو الأولوية في الدراسة (الدراسة)
- ✓ **Quan** (بحروف صغيرة): هذا يعني أن المنهج الكمي موجود لكنه ثانوي أو أقل أهمية (supplementary).
- ✓ The use of upper case refers to emphasis (i.e. the primary or dominant method), whereas the use of lower case refers to lower emphasis, priority or dominance (Morse).

• **QUAL/qual:** Qualitative.

• **MM:** Mixed methods.

- : **Sequential** data collection. جمع البيانات بالتتابع
- +: **Simultaneous** data collection. جمع البيانات بالتزامن
- =: **Converged** data collection. جمع البيانات مع الدمج الكامل
- (): One method embedded in the other. منهج مُضمن بالآخر

Types of Mixed Methods Designs

Sequential Explanatory Design (QUAN → qual): Quantitative first, then qualitative to explain results. Most common in health and social sciences. Integration usually occurs at interpretation stage. الدمج عادة أثناء تفسير النتائج.

✓ Viewing the study as a two-phase project.

- Used when you want to explain the initial quantitative results in more depth with qualitative data (e.g. statistical differences among groups).
- The rationale for this approach is that the quantitative data and their subsequent analysis provide a general understanding of the research problem. The qualitative data and their analysis refine and explain those statistical results by exploring participants' views in more depth.
- This design can be especially useful when unexpected results arise from a quantitative study.

Mixed methods designs

- **Sequential Explanatory Design**
- **Sequential Exploratory Design** نوعي أولاً، ثم كمي لاختبار ما تم استكشافه
- **Sequential Transformative Design** (مثل الحقوق الإنسانية) مع إطار نظري موجه
- **Concurrent Triangulation Design** جمع بيانات كمية ونوعية في نفس الوقت، للمقارنة والتحقق

Criteria						
Timing	Designs	Weighting	Mixing/ stage of integration	Notation	Theoretical perspective	Description
Sequential	Explanatory	Usually quantitative	Interpretation phase	QUAN→qual	May be present	The researcher seeks to elaborate on or expand the findings of one method with another method
	Exploratory	Usually qualitative	Interpretation phase	QUAL→quan	Use of theoretical perspective (e.g. advocacy)	
	Transformative	Qualitative, quantitative or equal	Interpretation phase	qual→quan or quan→qual		
Concurrent	Triangulation	Preferably equal; can be quant or qual	Interpretation or analysis phase	QUAN + QUAL	May be present	The researcher converges two types of data at same time to provide an inclusive analysis of the research
	Embedded	Qualitative or quantitative	Analysis phase	QUAN(qual) or QUAL(quan)	Use of theoretical perspective (e.g. advocacy)	
	Transformative	Qualitative, quantitative or equal	Usually analysis phase, can be interpretation phase too	qual + quan or quan + qual		

- **Concurrent Embedded/Nested Design** أحد المنهجين يكون رئيسياً، والآخر مضمّن داخل السياق
- **Concurrent Transformative Design.** مثل التصميم المتزامن، لكن بتوجيه من إطار نظري قوي.

Details on Sequential Explanatory Design

- **Quantitative data is prioritized and collected first.** جمع البيانات الكمية أولاً ثم النوعية.
- **Qualitative phase follows to explain or elaborate on quantitative results.** التركيز على التحليل الكمي أولاً، ثم استخدام النوعي للتفسير
- **Useful when quantitative findings are unexpected or need deeper explanation.** مناسب عندما تكون نتائج البيانات الكمية غير متوقعة أو تحتاج تفسيراً أعمق

✓ Data analysis is usually connected, and integration usually occurs at the data interpretation stage.

✓ To reiterate, key characteristics: **Data collection priority** (Quantitative data)/ **Sequence** (First quantitative data then qual)/ **Use of data** (to refine, elaborate).

- ✓ Questions to consider when collecting the qualitative data: What results need further explanation? / What qualitative questions arose from the quantitative results?
- Interview schedule questions depend on and are developed based on the quantitative findings (Liem).
- In explanatory research where qualitative research is mostly used to substantiate findings generated in a population-level survey, priority is mostly assigned to the quantitative component.

Example: Survey on hearing loss outcomes (**QUAN**), followed by interviews (**qual**) to explain ratings.

Examples. Survey to identify health care access issues (QUAN), followed by interviews to explore barriers (qual).

- ✓ **Drawbacks:** More time-consuming (compared to concurrent designs), risk of participant loss (Potential participant attrition), **qualitative phase depends on quantitative results** -> Can be difficult to fully plan the qualitative arm since it will be dependent on the results of the quantitative results. صعوبة التخطيط المسبق للجزء النوعي لأنه يعتمد على نتائج الجزء الكمي

File 12 Mixed Methods Research-2

Data Integration in Mixed Methods Research (MMR) تكامل البيانات

• **Integration** refers to how researchers relate quantitative and qualitative datasets, existing on a continuum from minimal (component designs) to maximal (integrated designs) integration. التكامل يعني الطريقة التي يربط بها الباحثون بين البيانات الكمية والبيانات النوعية. هذا التكامل يمكن أن يتراوح من الحد الأدنى (حيث تُجمع البيانات كل على حدة) إلى الحد الأقصى (حيث تُدمج البيانات بشكل كامل)

- There is a continuum of integration. That is, the extent to which the two methods and datasets are related to each other varies.
- At one end of the continuum there are "component designs" (in which integration occurs only during data analysis and interpretation).
- Component designs offer minimal integration.
- At the other end of the continuum there are "integrated designs" (in which integration is built into the entire design structure)
- Integrated designs offer maximum integration.

- ✓ **John Creswell identifies four types of integration:** جون كريزويل حدد أربع طرق للتكامل:

• **Merging the data:** The quantitative and qualitative results are brought together and compared. يتم مقارنة نتائج البحث الكمي والنوعي لاكتشاف نقاط الالتقاء أو الاختلاف بينها..

• **Explaining the data:** Using qualitative data to explain quantitative results. تُستخدم البيانات النوعية لشرح نتائج البيانات الكمية. مثلاً، إذا أظهرت الأرقام انخفاضاً في الأداء، يمكن للمقابلات توضيح الأسباب

• **Building the data:** Using qualitative findings to inform the quantitative phase. تُستخدم نتائج البيانات النوعية لتطوير أدوات أو استبانات تُستخدم في المرحلة الكمية

• **Embedding the data:** One set of data is used to augment or support the other set of data. يُستخدم أحد نوعي البيانات (النوعي أو الكمي) لدعم الآخر خلال البحث، مثل إدخال مقابلات نوعية ضمن تجربة كمية.

الاستكشافي المتسلسل (QUAL → quan) Sequential Exploratory Design

• This **two-phase design** starts with qualitative data collection and analysis, which informs the subsequent quantitative phase. في هذا التصميم، يبدأ الباحث بجمع وتحليل البيانات النوعية أولاً، ثم يستخدم هذه النتائج لتوجيه المرحلة الكمية

✓ مميزاته: يُستخدم عندما تكون المفاهيم والعلاقات غير واضحة، يُعطى التركيز الأكبر للمرحلة النوعية، تُستخدم عينتان مختلفتان عادةً (لأن الكمية تتطلب عددًا أكبر)، التحليل يتم بشكل منفصل لكل مرحلة، النتائج النوعية تُستخدم لبناء أدوات للمرحلة الكمية (مثل الاستبانة)، في التفسير النهائي، تُعرض النتائج النوعية أولاً، ثم الكمية

- Used often to explore a phenomenon, identify themes, and or design an instrument.
 - **Emphasis is typically on the qualitative phase**, especially when concepts and relationships are unclear.
 - **Data collection occurs in two phases: qualitative first**, followed by quantitative, often using different samples due to size requirements.
 - **Data analysis is separate for each phase** and uses the findings from the initial exploratory database to build into quantitative measures.
 - Data analysis is usually connected, and integration usually occurs at the data Interpretation stage.
 - ✓ Interpretation involves reporting qualitative findings first, then quantitative results.
- In exploratory studies, where the concepts, variables and relationships among them are mostly unclear, greater priority is often assigned to qualitative elements that uncover the 'pool' of variables and relationships among them that may be subsequently studied quantitatively
 - The challenge is how to use the information from the initial phase in the second phase.
 - The qualitative data analysis can be used to develop an instrument with good psychometric properties (i.e., validity, reliability), The qualitative data analysis will yield quotes codes, and themes.
 - The development of an instrument can proceed by using the quotes to write items for an instrument, the codes to develop variables that group the items, and themes that that group the codes into scales.
 - A researcher can analyse the qualitative data to develop new variables, that will be explored further in a quantitative phase.
 - The question arises if the sample for the qualitative phase is the same for the quantitative phase. This cannot be, because the qualitative sample is typically much smaller than a quantitative sample needed to generalize from a sample to a population, Sometimes

mixed methods researchers will use entirely different samples for the qualitative and quantitative components of the study.

Examples: Focus groups with teachers to identify barriers, followed by a survey to quantify those barriers. // Exploring factors influencing physical activity after spinal cord injury, then developing a survey tool based on qualitative findings.

Sequential Transformative Design التحويلي المتسلسل

- Involves **two** distinct data collection phases, **guided by a transformative theoretical perspective** (e.g., social justice, marginalized populations). هذا التصميم أيضًا يتم على مرحلتين منفصلتين (كمية ونوعية)، ولكن يتم توجيهه بواسطة إطار نظري تحويلي، مثل قضايا العدالة الاجتماعية أو دراسات الفئات المهمشة
- **Either data type can be collected first; analysis is separate, with integration during interpretation.** يمكن جمع البيانات الكمية أو النوعية أولاً، يتم التحليل لكل نوع من البيانات بشكل منفصل، يتم دمج النتائج أثناء التفسير النهائي، يُستخدم غالبًا لدعم قضايا اجتماعية أو ثقافية
- Purpose is to use the methods that will best serve the theoretical perspective of the researcher.
- After separate analysis of qualitative and quantitative data, integration of outcomes will take place during the interpretation phase .
 - ✓ The researcher uses a theoretical based framework to advance needs of **underrepresented** or **marginalised** population (women, people with disabilities racial and ethnic minorities, religious minorities).
 - Strengths: **very straight forward implementation and reporting.** سهل التنفيذ والكتابة
 - Weaknesses: **time-consuming, limited literature guidance** due to the relative lack of literature on the transformative nature of moving from the first phase of data collection to the second.

Example: Quantitative survey of mental health followed by theoretically driven qualitative interviews to explore cultural health experiences.



Concurrent Triangulation Design التقاطع المتزامن

- Qualitative and quantitative **data are collected simultaneously**, with **equal** priority given to both. يتم جمع البيانات الكمية والنوعية في نفس الوقت، ويُعطى نفس الأهمية لكل منهما.
- Integration occurs during analysis and interpretation, aiming to validate findings by **comparing** and synthesizing both data types. الهدف: مقارنة وتأكيد النتائج من خلال استخدام نوعين من البيانات للتحقق من صحة النتائج (تحقق متبادل)، يتم خلال التحليل والتفسير، حيث تُقارن النتائج وتُدمج لتقديم فهم أعمق.
 - ✓ The results are then integrated in the final interpretation.
 - **Particularly Useful for reducing implementation time** and **validating quantitative findings with qualitative data.** يُوفر الوقت ويُتيح التحقق من صحة النتائج الكمية باستخدام البيانات النوعية.
 - ✓ Merging of QUAN and QUAL results occurs during the analysis and interpretation to

provide an integrated conclusion and involves comparing, contrasting and synthesising the two strands.

- "Parallel" term can be used to define the concurrent approach -> **Parallel triangulation design**
- Data collection priority (equal) / Sequence (concurrently) / Use of data (To compare similar/dissimilar).

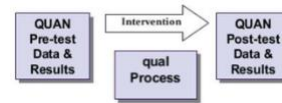
Example: Simultaneous interviews and validated scales to assess maternal and child well-being, with findings corroborated across methods.



Concurrent Embedded/Nested Design التضمين المتزامن

- Both data types are collected simultaneously and analyzed **at the same time**, but with **unequal** priority **one method is dominant**, and the other is embedded to address a different research question. أيضًا يتم جمع وتحليل البيانات النوعية والكمية في آن واحد، ولكن طريقة واحدة فقط تكون أساسية، والأخرى مُدمجة. فيها لأغراض مُكملة.
- The integration of data occurs in the analysis.
 - ✓ Purpose: **Primarily purpose** is for **gaining a broader perspective** than could be gained from using only the predominant data collection method. **Secondary purpose** is use of embedded method to address different research questions. توسيع فهم الظاهرة والإجابة على أسئلة فرعية إضافية.

Example: Focus groups (qualitative) as the main method, with a structured questionnaire (quantitative) embedded to assess specific symptoms.



Concurrent Transformative Design تحويلي متزامن

- Guided by a **theoretical perspective of change**, with concurrent collection of **both data types**. يتم جمع البيانات النوعية والكمية في نفس الوقت، ولكن يكون التوجيه العام للبحث من خلال إطار نظري تحويلي (مثل العدالة الاجتماعية، أو تمكين الفئات المهمشة)
- Similar to **sequential transformative designs**, these designs are **useful for giving voice to diverse or alternative perspectives**, advocating for research participants, and better understanding a phenomenon that may be changing as a result of being studied.
- Aims to address social issues faced by the group of people.. تمكين أصوات المشاركين، تسليط الضوء على قضايا اجتماعية، وفهم الظواهر في ضوء التغيير الاجتماعي.

Reasons for Choosing Mixed Methods	Expected Outcomes	Recommended Mixed Methods Design
Comparing different perspectives drawn from quantitative and qualitative data	Merging the two databases to show how the data convergent or diverge	Convergent parallel mixed methods design
Explaining quantitative results with qualitative	A more in-depth understanding of the quantitative	Explanatory sequential
data	results (often cultural relevance)	mixed methods design
Developing better measurement instruments	A test of better measures for a sample of a population	Exploratory sequential mixed methods design
Understanding experimental results by incorporating perspectives of individuals	An understanding of participant views within the context of an experimental intervention	Embedded mixed method design
Developing an understanding of needed changes for a marginalized group	A call for action	Transformative mixed methods design



Research Questions in MMR

The order and priority of research questions depend on the design:

تُطرح الأسئلة حسب تسلسل جمع البيانات. ask questions in order of data collection. التسلسلية: **Sequential** (نوعي ثم كمي، أو العكس)

✓ ask first question first, second second.

• **Concurrent**: المتزامنة prioritize based on the dominant method (quantitative or qualitative). تُحدد أولوية الأسئلة بناءً على المنهج المهيمن (هل هو نوعي أم كمي؟).

✓ ask questions based on weight or importance-if quan more heavily weighted , start with quan research hypothesis, if qual more heavily weighted, start with qual research questions.

✓

Data Analysis in Mixed Methods

• It is **unusual** for qualitative and quantitative data to be analysed together.

✓ Qualitative and quantitative data are typically analyzed **separately** using appropriate methods for each. يتم تحليل البيانات الكمية والنوعية بشكل منفصل باستخدام الأدوات المناسبة لكل نوع (تحليل إحصائي للكمي، وترميز وتحليل مضمون للنوعي).

• The key is in integrating the **interpretation** of both analyses to **draw comprehensive conclusions**. التكامل الحقيقي يحدث في مرحلة تفسير النتائج، حيث تُدمج الرؤى للوصول إلى فهم شامل.

✓ Each of our analyses must, therefore, meet standards of rigor specific to the overall approach

✓ *The key is actually how we:* Use each form of analysis , Integrate our INTERPRETATION of our analyses

Advantages of Mixed Methods Research

• **Compares** quantitative and qualitative data.. يُمكن من مقارنة وتحقيق نتائج أكثر موثوقية.

• **Reflects participants' point of view**.. يُعطي صوتاً للمشاركين ويفسر السياق بشكل أعمق.

• Provides **methodological flexibility**.. يُشجع على التعاون العلمي ومرونة في استخدام الأدوات.

• **Collects rich**, comprehensive data, combining words, pictures, narratives, and numbers

can be used to add precision to words, pictures and narrative. يوفر بيانات غنية تشمل كلمات، أرقام، صور، وسرد، مما يعزز الفهم والدقة.

Weaknesses of Mixed Methods Research

• A researcher has to learn about multiple methods and approaches and understand how to mix them appropriately.. يتطلب معرفة واسعة وكيفية استخدام كل من الطريقتين وتكامل نتائجهما.

• Methodological purists contend that one should always work within either a qualitative or a quantitative paradigm

• Mixed method research can be difficult for a single researcher to carry out, especially if the two approaches are expected to be used concurrently.

• **Mixed method research is more expensive and more time consuming**. مرهق من حيث الوقت والجهد، خاصة في التصاميم المتزامنة.

• **Little guidance on transformative methods in the literature**. قلة الأدلة والإرشادات حول التصاميم التحويلية في الأدبيات.

تم بحمد الله، وفقكم الله، واذكرونا بدعواتكم by:ayah freihat

